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| **Title of Research Presentation** (Sentence case)Factors of community sports participation: an interim analysis of a community sports promotion plan in Akiruno city in Tokyo |
| **Maximum 2500 characters (including spaces but excluding title)****Background/Objectives**Sports participation is reflected in the health behaviours of residents and is influenced by the residential area. The rate of sports participation is set as the numerical target in local government sports promotion planning in Japan. This rate was 50.5% in 2013 in Akiruno city. However, the factors related to the sports participation rate are not fully understood. This study aimed to examine factors of community sports participation using an interim analysis in 2017.**Methods**This study used a cross-sectional design. The research population was 4,000 registered residents aged 16 years and above as of August 01, 2017, who were randomly cluster sampled by sex, age class, and residential area. A self-administrated questionnaire was mailed to research participants. Participants were asked for the number of days they engaged in sports/exercise activities in the past year. The sports participation rate was defined as the ratio of the number of those who engaged in sports/exercise activity more than 51 days to that of total participants. Eligible factors of the sports participation rate were explored by logistic regression analysis using sex, age class, occupation, residential area, subjective feeling of inactivity, exercise preference, subjective health status, and family exercise habit as independent variables. Odds ratios (ORs) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were calculated.**Results**Valid responses were obtained from 943 adults aged not less than 20 years old (23.6% of the research population). The sports participation rate was 60.5%: 60.2% in men and 60.6% in women. The rate was significantly related to age class, occupation, and subjective feeling of inactivity. **Discussion**It was suggested that the sports participation rate of Akiruno city increased from the interim analysis in the sports promotion plan. In this analysis, decreased subjective inactivity was related to an increased rate of sports participation. To achieve the numerical goal, community services should consider individual need, age, and occupation of the residents and should be integrated as key drivers for sports policy.**Keywords**community-dwellers and local administrative collaboration; population approach; sports policy; physical activity advocacy |